US005810234A

# United States Patent [19]

**Bürli**

[11] **Patent Number: 5,810,234**

[45] **Date of Patent: Sep. 22, 1998**

[54] **DISPENSING DEVICE FOR BAGS**

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[73] Assignee: **Burli Spiel-Und Sportgerate AG**, St. Erhard, Switzerland

[21] Appl. No.: **638,874**

[22] Filed: **Apr. 29, 1996**

**Related U.S. Application Data**

[63] Continuation of Ser. No. 190,003, filed as PCT/CH93/00121, May 13, 1993, abandoned.

[30] **Foreign Application Priority Data**

May 26, 1992 [CH] Switzerland ..... 1 688/92
Feb. 1, 1993 [CH] Switzerland ..... 00 286/93

[51] **Int. Cl.**[6] ..... **B26F 3/02**
[52] **U.S. Cl.** ..... **225/106**; 225/42
[58] **Field of Search** ..... 225/106, 52, 51, 225/72, 39, 47

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*Primary Examiner*—Kenneth E. Peterson
*Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Jacobson, Price, Holman & Stern, PLLC

[57] **ABSTRACT**

The dispensing device comprises a housing (**1**) which consists of two parts. This housing contains a base plate (**2**) and an upper part (**3**), the upper part (**3**) being designed as a lid whose opening can be placed onto the base plate. On the underside of the base plate (**2**), a column (**5**) is attached. The upper part (**3**) is articulatedly mounted on the base plate (**2**) with the aid of a hinge (**4**). The supply of bags forms rolls (**37**) and such a supply of bags is located in the upper part (**3**). That wall (**11** or **13**, respectively) of the upper part (**3**) closest to the roll (**37**) in question is provided with a slot (**20**) through which the bags can leave the housing. A device (**40**) for the support of the rolls (**37**) is provided which is arranged in the upper part (**3**). This support device (**40**) comprises at least one pair of holders (**42**) for a supply roll (**37**).

This dispensing device may also be set up outdoors.

**13 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets**

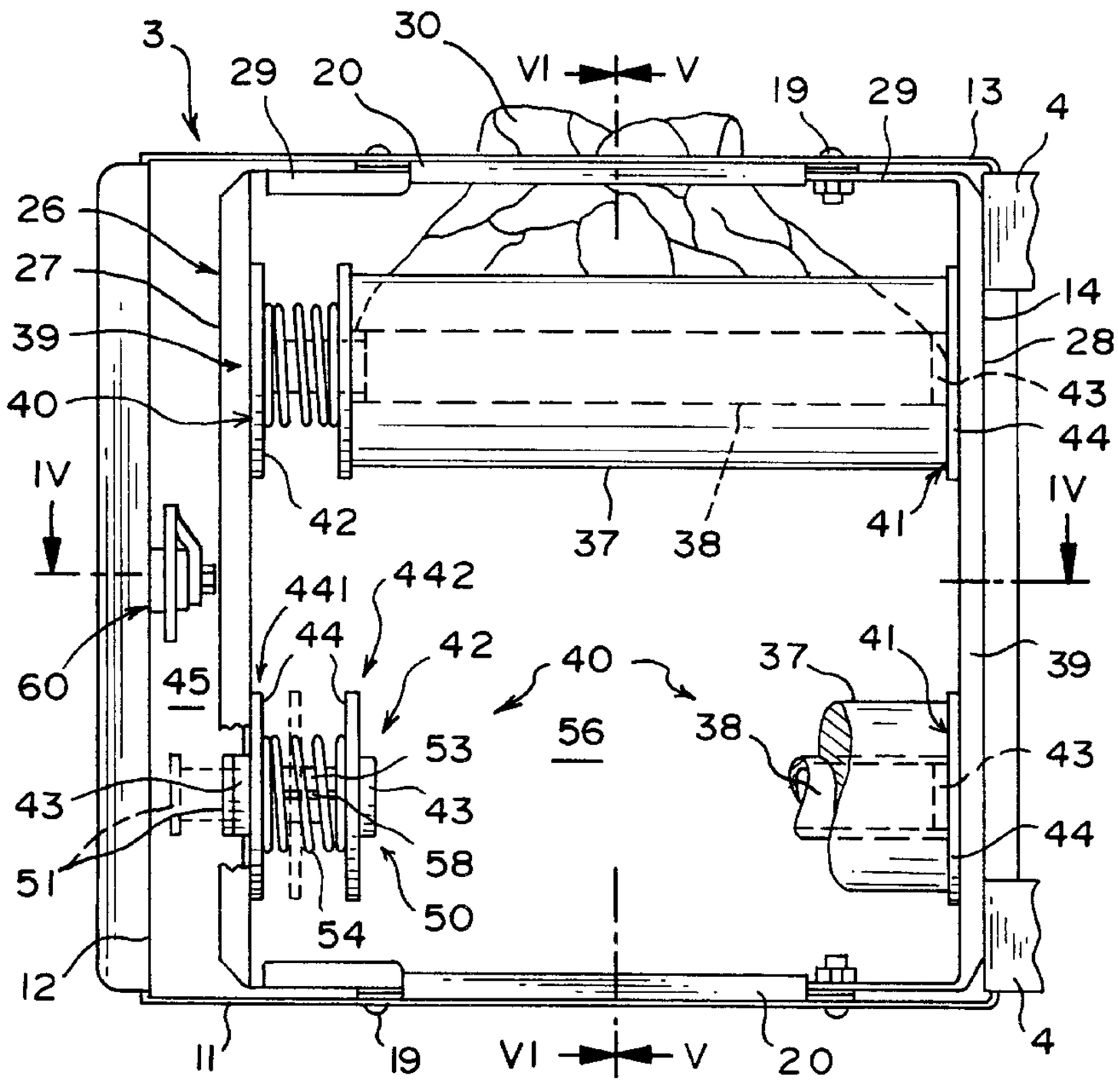
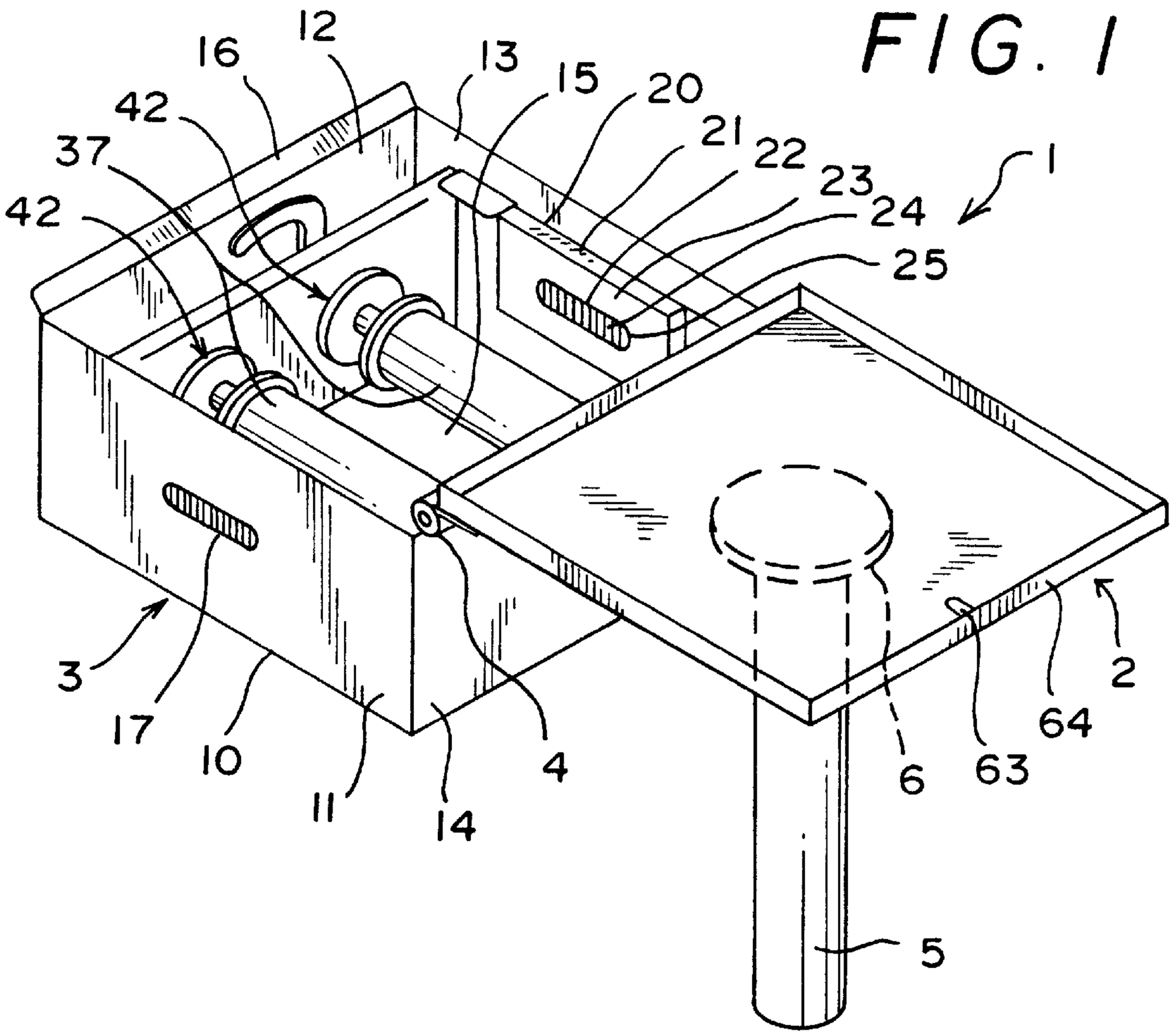


FIG. 1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64
2
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FIG. 2

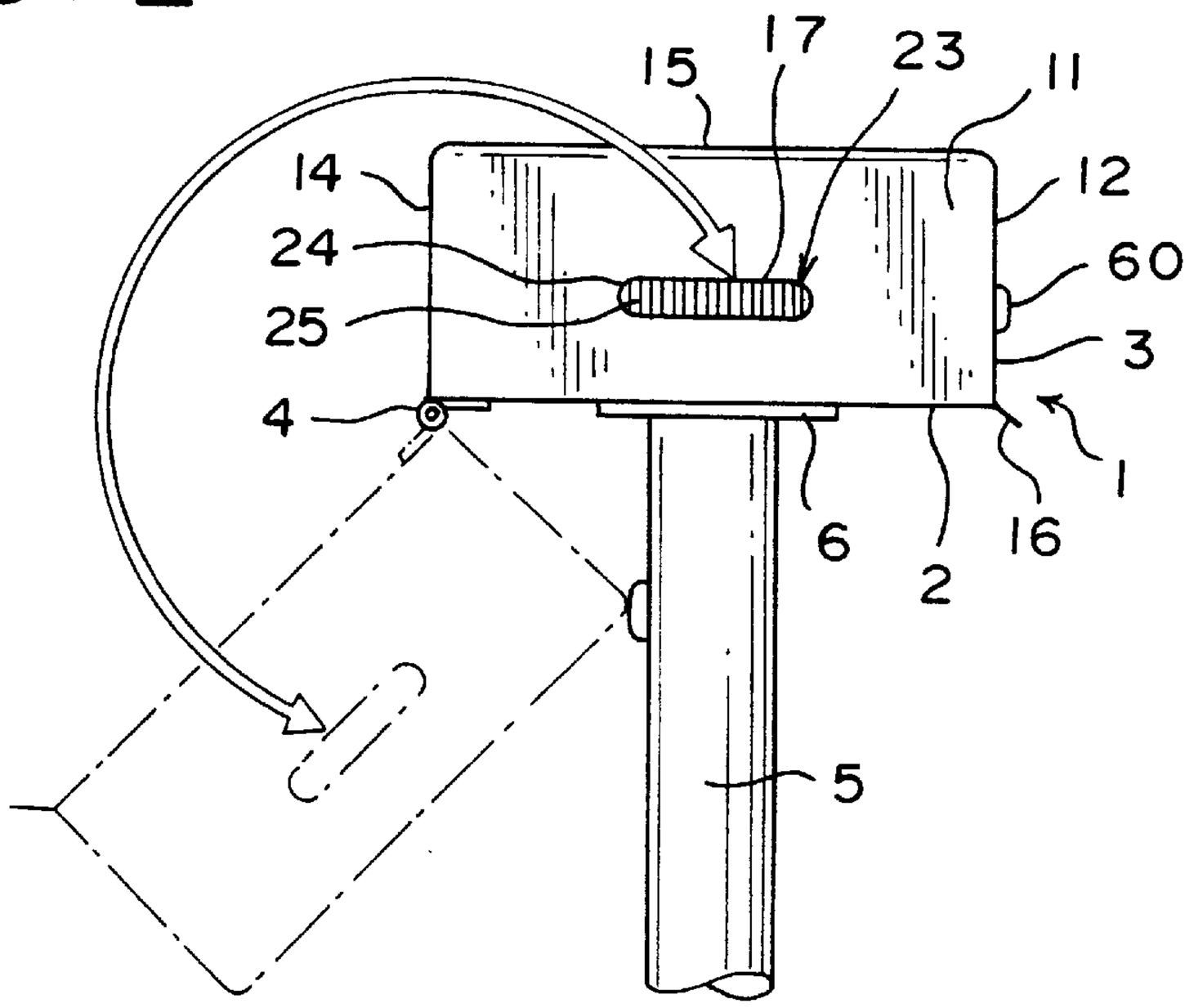
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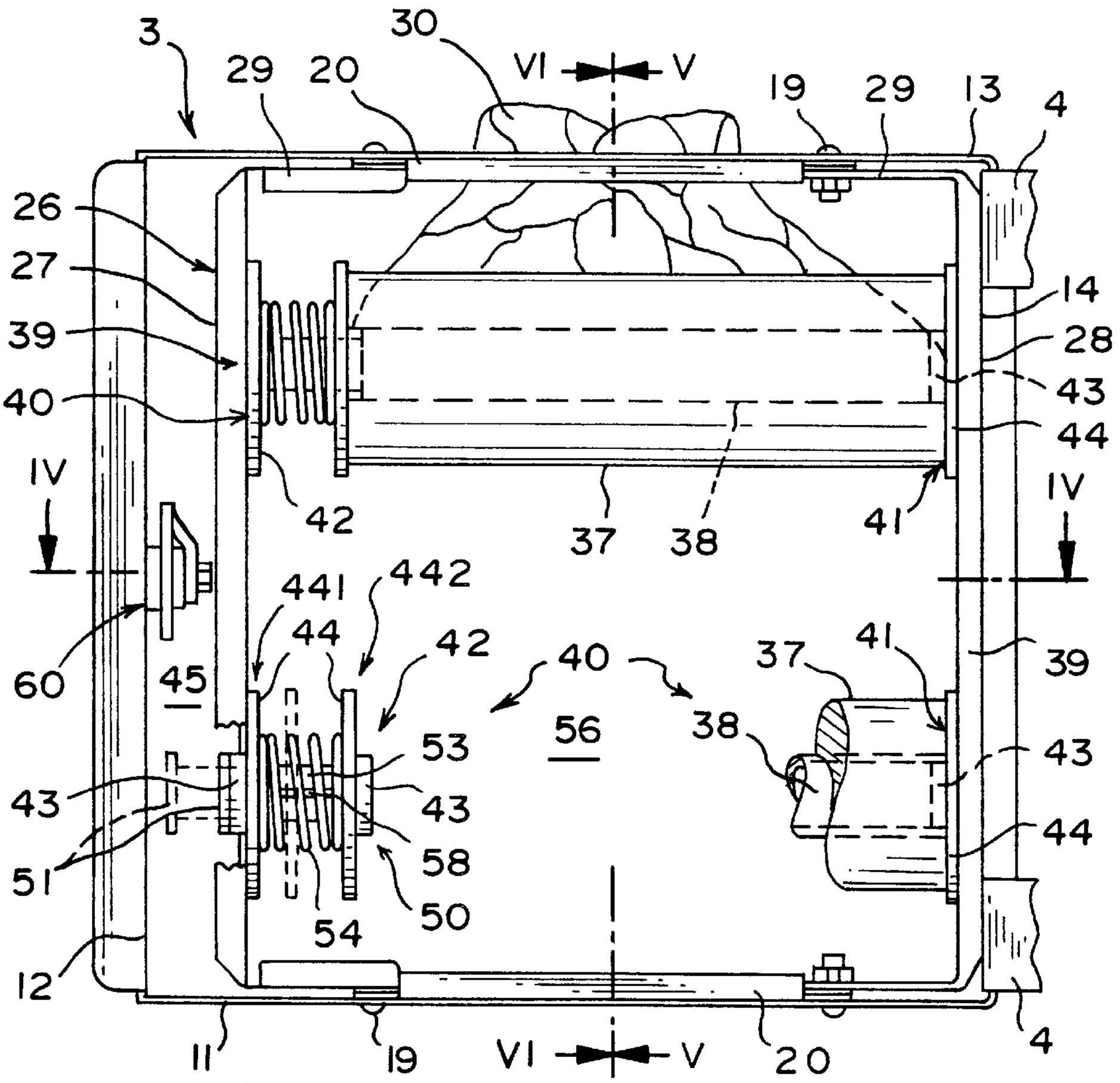
FIG. 3


3
29
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V
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26
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14
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44
IV
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41
IV
441
442
44
42
40
41
60
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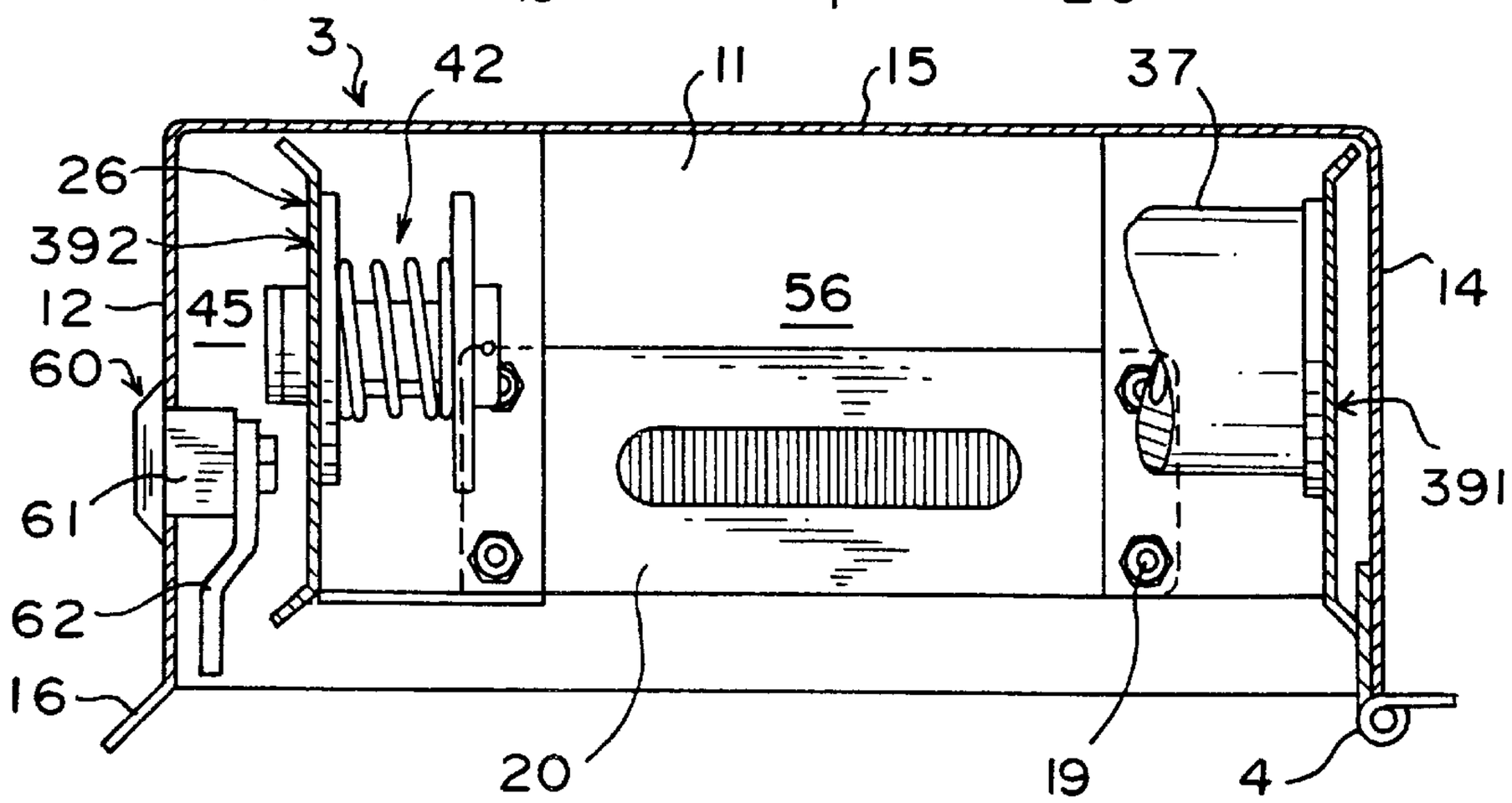
3
42
11
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37
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392
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FIG. 4

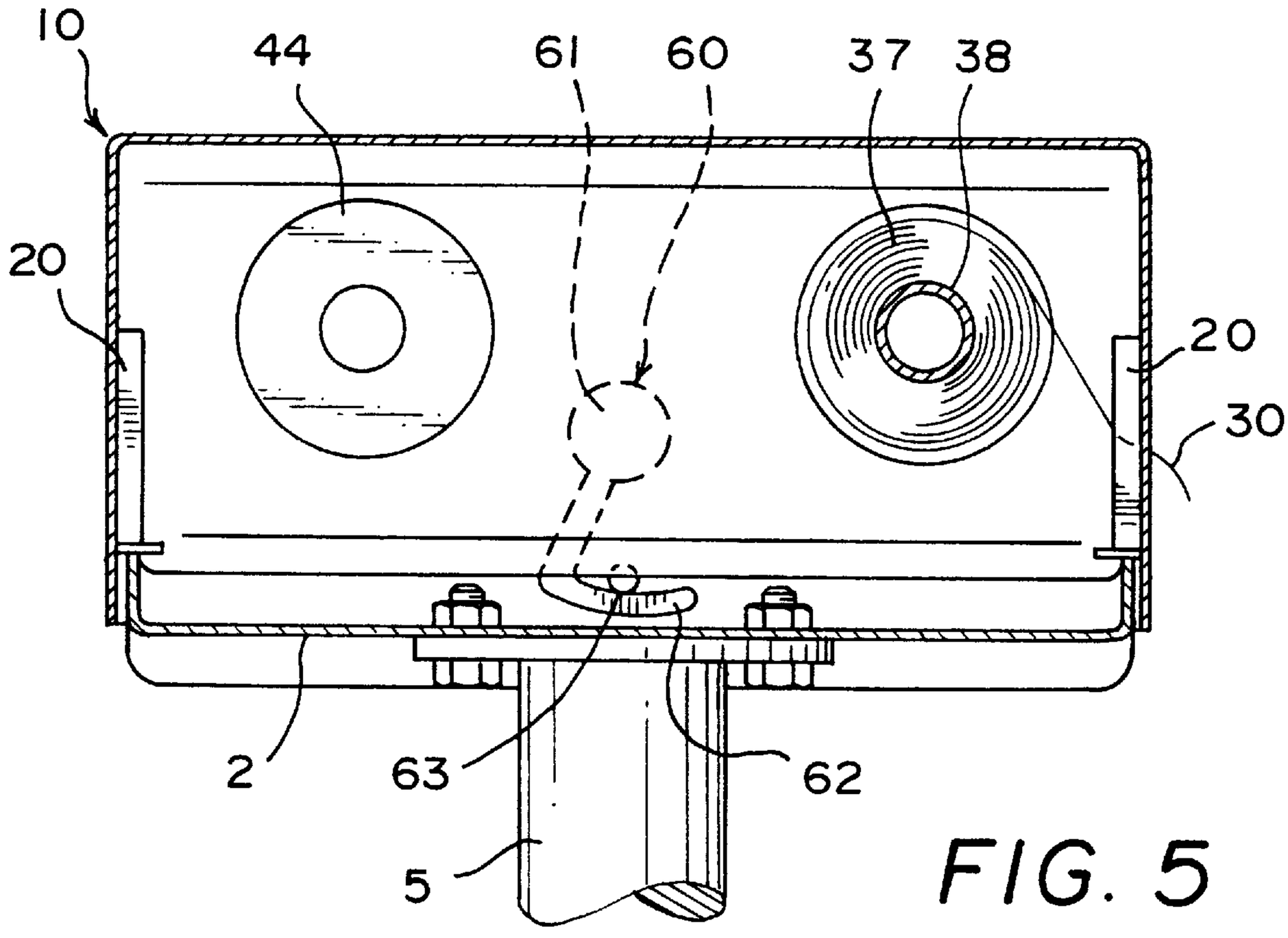



FIG. 5

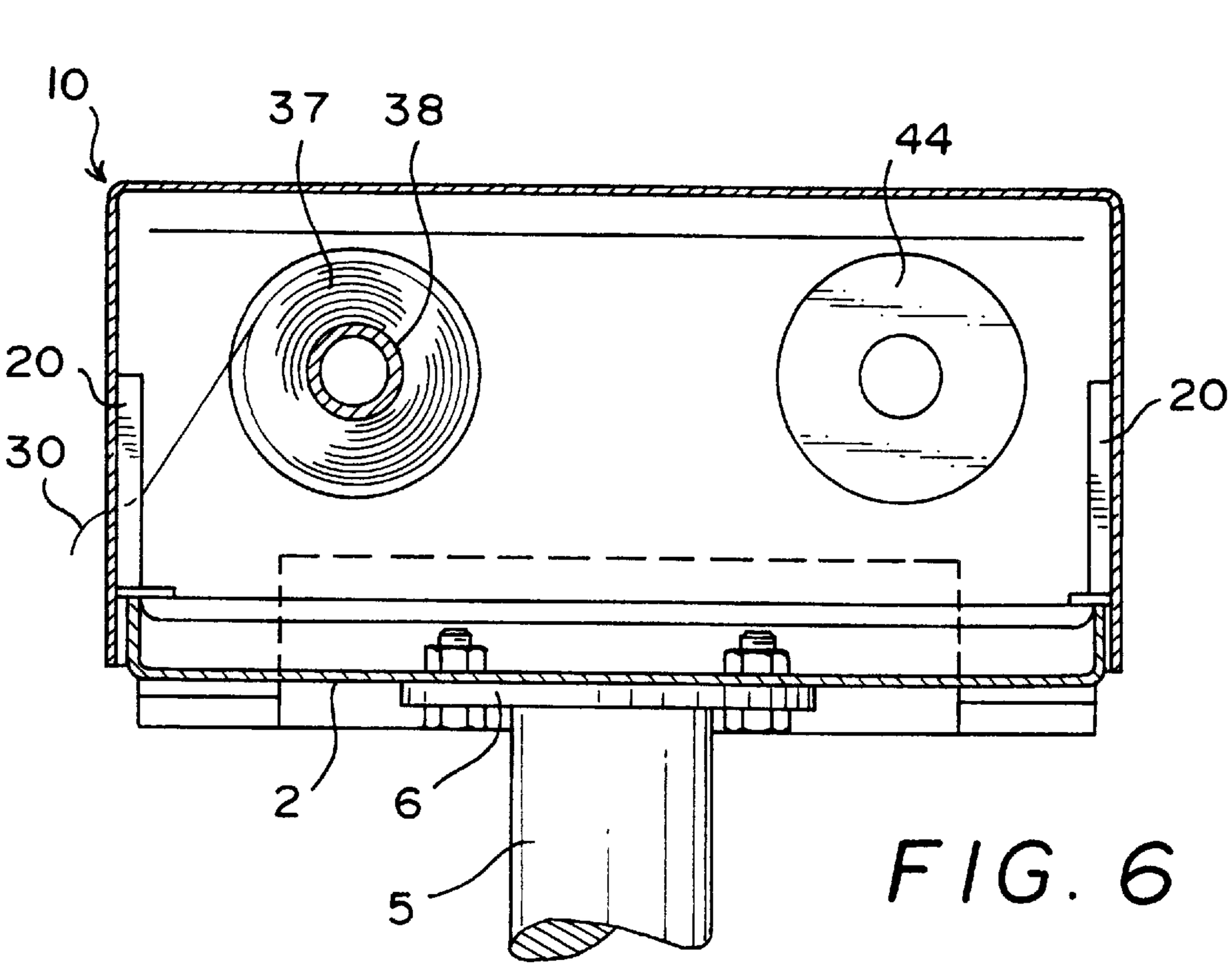



FIG. 6

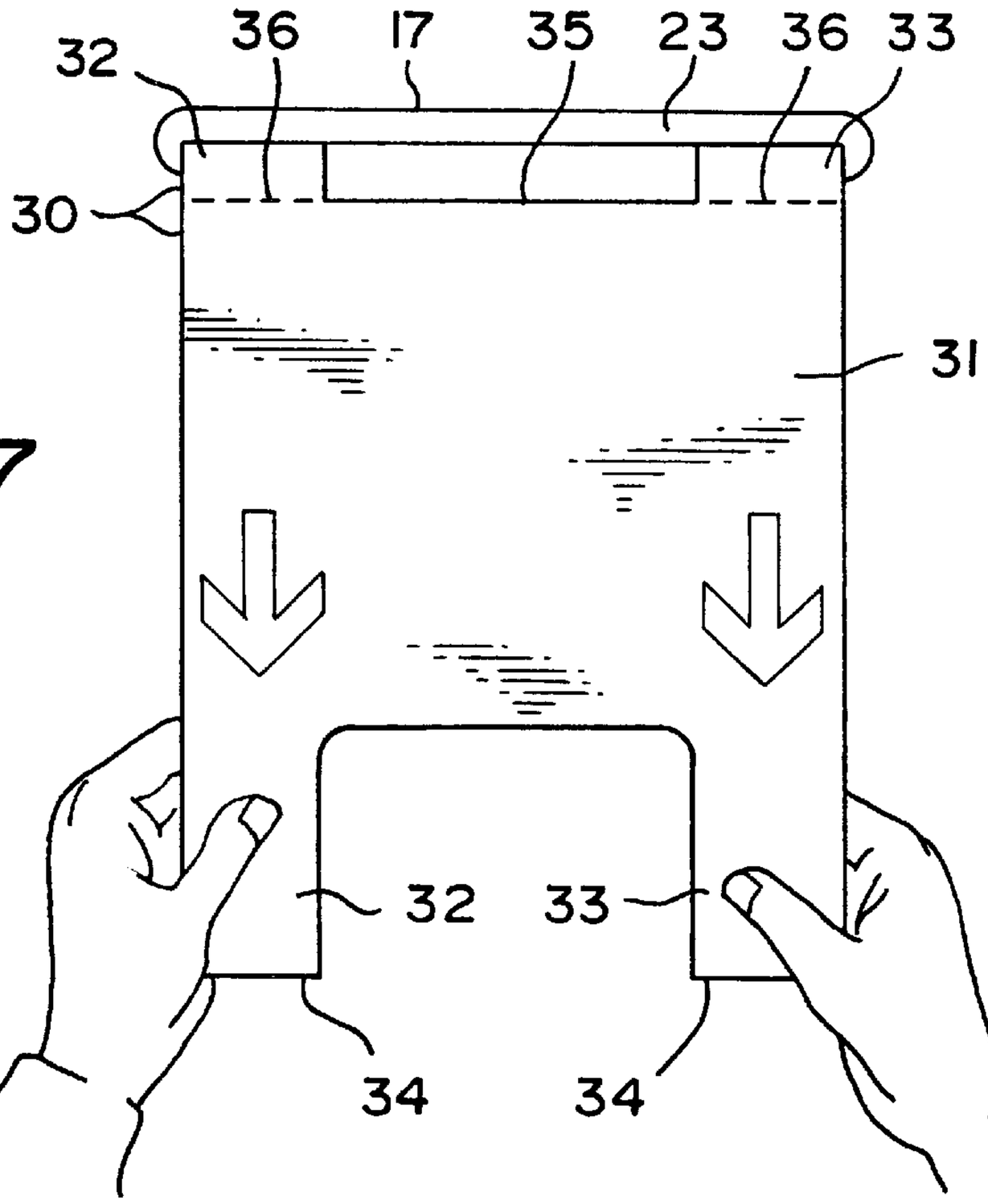



FIG. 7

FIG. 8

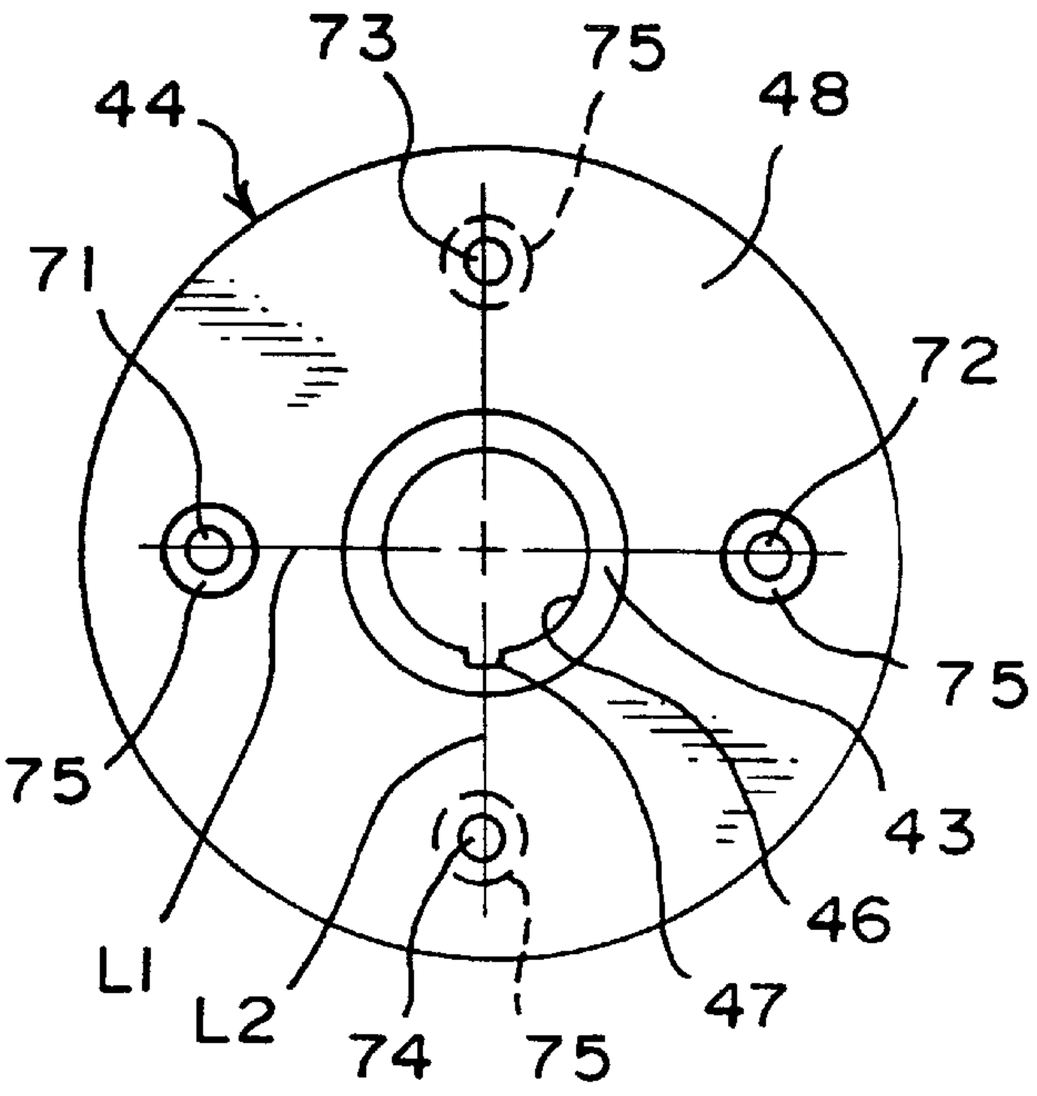
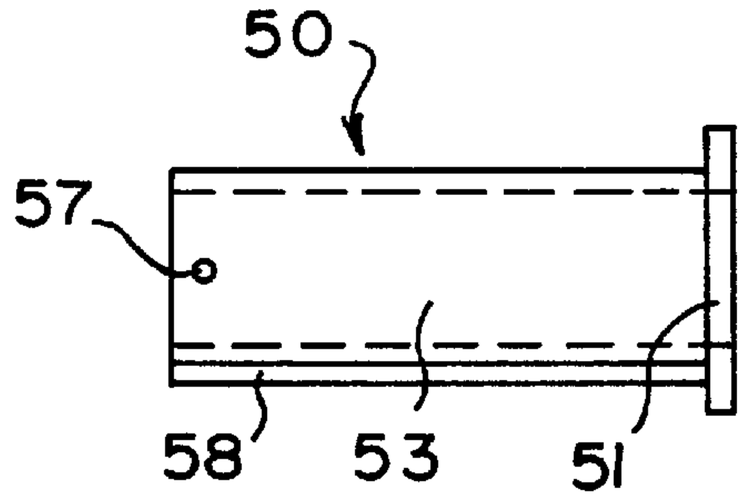



FIG. 9



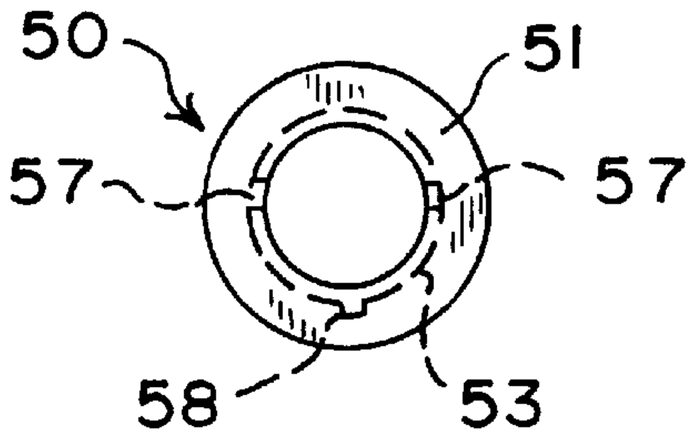




FIG. 10

FIG. 11

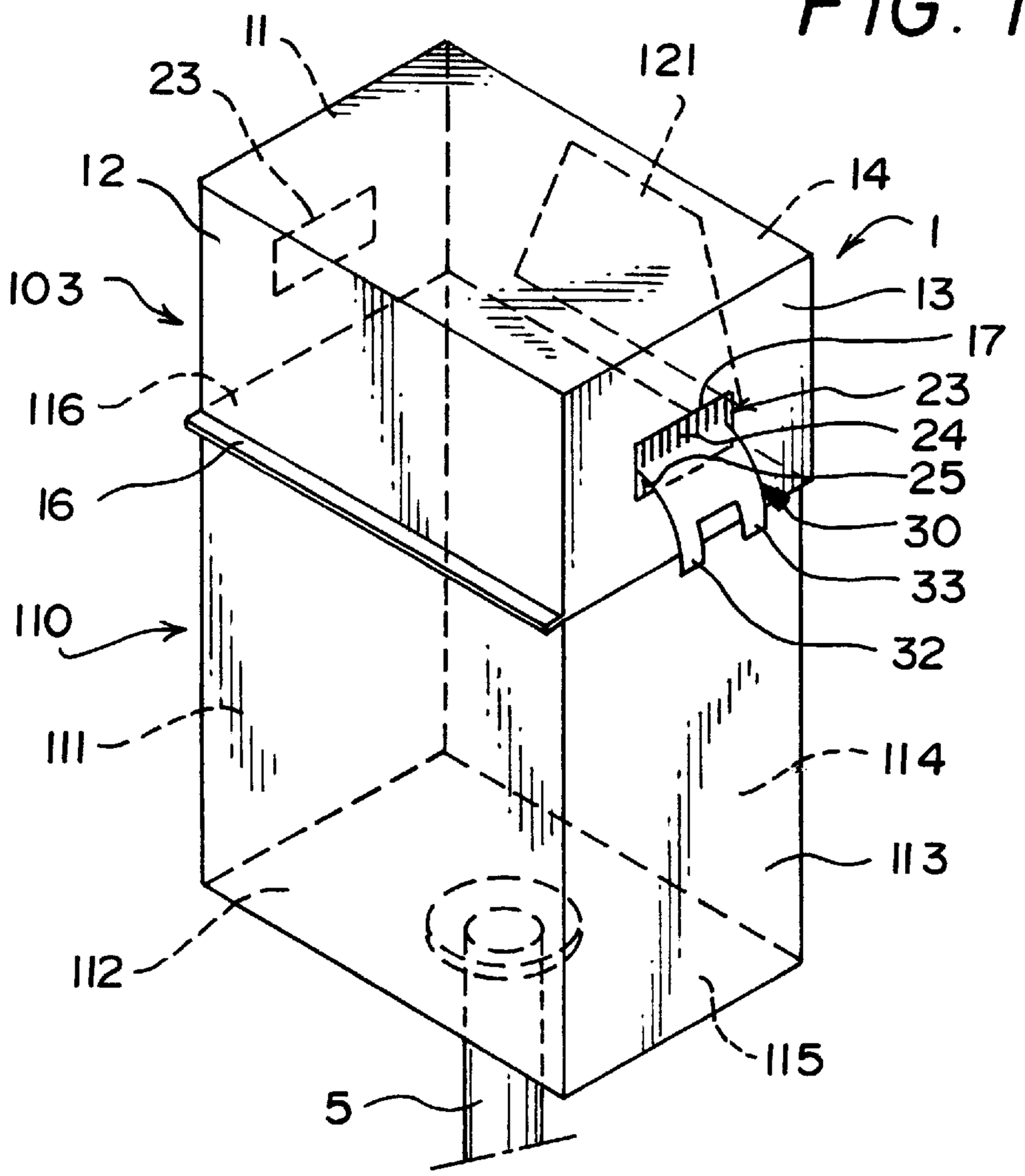

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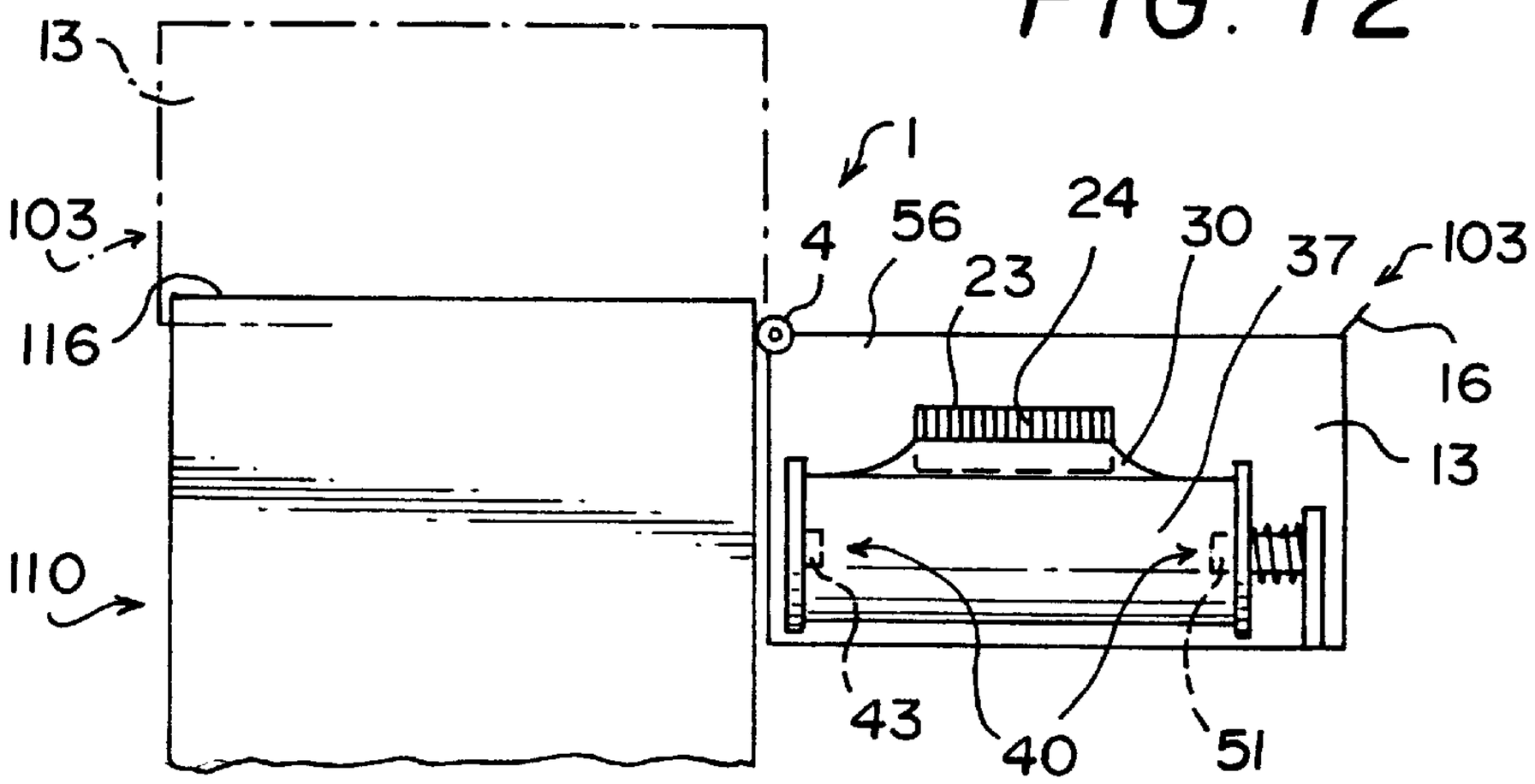
FIG. 12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# DISPENSING DEVICE FOR BAGS

This application is a continuation of application Ser. No. 08/190,003, filed as PCT/CH93/00121, May 13, 1993, now abandoned.

The present invention relates to a dispensing device for bags, with a housing in which a supply of bags is disposed, and with at least one gap which is formed in one of the walls of the housing and through which the bags can leave the housing.

A dispensing device of this generic type is disclosed, for example, in CH-C 474 232. This dispensing device has a rear wall, and carrying elements for fastening a reserve container for rolled-up plastic sacks project from the lateral edges of this rear wall. In the reserve container there is a trough-shaped bottom, on which the roll of plastic bags lies. The plastic bags may be pulled out through a slit-shaped aperture in the reserve container and may be separated off from the rest of the supply of plastic bags at a serrated tear-off edge of the container.

This previously known dispensing device has several disadvantages. The pull-out of the bags from the supply is unretarded, so that more than one bag may be pulled out of the container if the bag web is not pulled carefully enough. After more bags have been pulled out of the container than are needed, it is virtually impossible in the case of this device to roll the roll back to accommodate the excess bags in the container again.

A further disadvantage of this previously known device consists in the fact that it cannot be set up outdoors. One of the reasons preventing this is the aforementioned open gap on the supply container. This gap cannot be sealed against the penetration, for example, of rainwater. The bags are made of plastic. It is known that plastic adheres relatively firmly to smooth and wet surfaces, such as, for example, to the surface of a piece of metal. Rainwater, for example, in the aforementioned housing or in the trough with the bag roll would cause the outside of the bag located directly in the circumferential region of the roll to remain strongly adhered to the wet surface of the trough. The supply roll would exert an irregular resistance during pull-out of the bags, so that a plurality of bags might be unintentionally pulled out of the container, with the above-described disadvantageous consequences.

The object of the present invention is to eliminate this and also further disadvantages of the prior art.

This object is achieved according to the invention in the case of the device of the generic type mentioned at the outset, as is defined in the characterizing part of claim **1**.

Embodiments of the present invention are explained in greater detail below with the aid of the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. **1** shows a perspective view of the present device after the upper part thereof has been folded away laterally,

FIG. **2** shows a side view of the device according to FIG. **1** when it is in the ready-to-use state,

FIG. **3** shows a top view of the interior of the upper part of the device according to FIG. **1** when the upper part thereof is in the aforementioned folded-away position,

FIG. **4** shows a vertical section IV—IV of the upper part of the device according to FIG. **4** [sic] when it is in the ready-to-use state,

FIG. **5** shows a section V—V of the device according to FIG. **1** or **4**, respectively, this section being taken perpendicularly to the longitudinal axis of supply rolls with bags,

FIG. **6** shows a vertical section VI—VI through the present device, which is rotated through 180 degrees with respect to the section V—V according to FIG. **5**,



FIG. **7** shows bags which have been pulled out of the device from one of the supply rolls,

FIG. **8** shows a top view of an end disc, on which one of the supply rolls bears at one end,

FIG. **9** shows a side view of a bolt on which the end disc according to FIG. **8** can be seated,

FIG. **10** shows a front view of the bolt according to FIG. **9**,

FIG. **11** shows a perspective view of a further embodiment of the present device, and

FIG. **12** shows a side view of the device according to FIG. **11** after the upper part of this device has been folded away laterally.

FIG. **1** of the accompanying drawings shows a perspective view of the present device and FIG. **2** shows a side view of this device. The present dispensing device has a housing **1**. This housing **1** consists essentially of two parts and comprises an essentially horizontally lying base plate **2** and an upper part **3**. The upper part **3** is assigned to the base plate **2** and is articulatedly mounted on the base plate **2** with the aid of a hinge **4**.

On the underside of the base plate **2**, a plinth **5** is attached. In the case illustrated, the plinth **5** is designed as a column whose upper end is attached to the base plate **2** with the aid of a head plate **6**. The lower end of the column **5** is designed corresponding to the particular situation. This end part of the column **5** may be smooth if the column **5** is to be sunk into the earth or the like. This end part of the column **5**, however, may also be provided with a sole plate (not illustrated), if the column **5** is to be screwed, for example, to the substrate.

The housing upper part **3** comprises a container **10** which is open at one side and thus has an opening in this region. This container **10** has four side walls **11**, **12**, **13** and **14** and a bottom **15**. The hinge **4** is connected at one side to the free edge of one of the side walls **14**. The other side of the hinge **4** is connected to one of the edges of the base plate **2**. The free edge of the opposite container side **12** is provided with a material strip **16** which projects obliquely from the container body or container jacket and is intended to facilitate the opening of the housing **1**.

The side walls **11** to **14** and the bottom **15** together form one piece and such a container jacket is made of an impact-resistant material, for example aluminum, plastic or the like. In the ready-to-use state, the container lies with its opening on the base plate **2**, so that the container jacket covers the contents of the housing **1** in the manner of a lid. The interior of the housing **1** is protected by a container jacket of such a design against the penetration of water, dirt, etc.

In at least one of the container walls **11** to **14**, there is formed an elongate aperture **17** to which a dispensing slot **20** is assigned. The aforementioned assignment is carried out such that the slot **20** covers the aperture **17** from the outside or from the inside. The slot **20**, assigned to the aperture **17** as described, prevents to a large extent rainwater, dirt and other objects from passing into the interior of the housing **1**.

The slot **20** is designed as an independent unit which can be attached to the wall **11** to **14** of the container **10**. The slot **20** has a hollow, dish-shaped lid **21** in the bottom of which an elongate aperture **22** running virtually in a straight line is produced. The edges of this elongate aperture **22** extend virtually parallel to one another, specifically at a distance from one another which is considerably larger than the thickness of an empty bag to be dispensed. This distance is slightly larger than the thickness of a finger. This permits easy passage of the first bag through this aperture **22**, after, for example, a new roll with bags has been inserted into the container **10**.

The lid aperture **22** of the slot **20** has assigned to it a braking member **23**, such that this member **23** bears against the inside of the cover **21**. The braking member **23** comprises two sections or lips **24** and **25** which interact during the dispensing of the bags. Each of these lips **24** and **25**, respectively, has elongate elements which extend virtually parallel to one another and stand perpendicular to the longitudinal direction of the aperture **22**, and are held in a mounting at one end. The other ends of such elements are freely movable.

The lips **24** and **25** may be designed similarly to a brushe, bristles representing the effective elements of the lips **24** and **25**. At one of their ends, the bristles are held in the mountings. The other ends of the bristles project from the mountings and act on the particular bags located between said bristles. The effective elements of the lips **24** and **25**, however, may also be designed as strips of a compliant material, such as, for example, rubber or a plastic. The dimensions or/and the number of the braking elements in the respective lip **24** and **25** are chosen depending on the stiffness of the braking elements and depending on the magnitude of the force necessary to tear off the foremost bag. It goes without saying that the lips **24** and **25** of a braking member **23** may be differently designed.

The lips **24** and **25** of the braking member **23** are arranged such that the mountings lie on the outside and the free ends of the braking elements lie in the centre of the braking member **23**. The distance between the lips **24** and **25** is designed such that the free ends of the braking elements stand at a small distance from one another or that they even lie one on top of the other. The lips **24** and **25**, however, may also be arranged such that the free end part [sic] of the braking elements of one lip **24** or **25**, respectively, reach as far as the region of the free end parts of the braking elements of the opposite lip **25** or **24**, respectively.

In the interior of the container **1**, there is located a supply of bags to be dispensed. The bag (FIG. **7**) in question has the form of a T-shirt and it has a sack-shaped basic body **31**. In the region of the opening of the bag basic body **31**, loops **32** and **33** are connected to the basic body **31** and may serve for carrying the filled bag **30**.

The bags **30** are connected one behind the other and form a web. In this web, the front edge **34**, in each case, of the loops **32** and **33** is connected to the bottom edge **35** of the bag basic body **31**. At the transition between the loops **32** and **33**, respectively, and the bottom **35** of the adjacent bags **30**, a perforation **36** is formed, which extends virtually along the sack bottom edge **35**. This perforation **36** represents a predetermined tear point, to achieve a neat separation of the bags **30** from one another in the present device. On the other hand, the force necessary for tearing off the particular foremost bag from the subsequent bag for a given braking force of the braking member **23** may be controlled by an appropriate design of the perforation.

The bag web is rolled up to form a roll **37** (FIG. **3**), which is wound on a tubular core **38** (FIG. **5**) of cardboard or the like. In the present case, two rolls **37** are located in the container **10**. Each of these rolls **37** is assigned to one of the side walls **11** and **13**, respectively, (FIG. **3**) of the container **10**. The elongate aperture **17** is formed in each of these side walls **11** and **13**, respectively, and these apertures **17** have assigned to them in each case a dispensing slot **20** in the manner described above. The gap which is available for the passage of the bags **30** between the lips **24** and **25** of the dispensing slot **20** runs in a straight line and the length of this gap is shorter than the width of the bags **30** located in the supply pack **37**.



So that it is ensured that the resistance of the roll **37** during rotation thereof is independent of the weather, for example, the roll **37** must be supported so as to be rotatable in the housing **1**. In addition, this support has to be designed such that the rolls **37** can be exchanged as easily and simply as possible. Devices **40** for the support of the rolls **37** in question are provided, which devices **40** are arranged in the container **10** and move, together with the device upper part **3**, with respect to the base plate **2** of the device or can be pivoted about the hinge **4**. This pivoting of the upper part **3** allows access to the interior of the upper part **3** through the opening thereof, which in the ready-to-use state of the device is disposed at the bottom and lies on the base plate **2**. In the folded-away state, the interior of the upper part or of the container **10** is even accessible from above, so that the exchange of rolls **37** can be carried out without any problems at all.

The support devices **40** are arranged in the interior of a frame **26** (FIG. **3**) which has two approximately U-shaped sections **27** and **28**. The webs **39** of the U-shaped frame sections **27** and **28** are at a distance from one another and extend virtually parallel to one another. They are sufficiently long that the legs **29** of the frame sections or frame halves **27** and **28** bear against the inside of the side walls **11** and **13** of the container **10**. The legs **29** of the U-shaped frame sections **27** and **28** are shorter than half the length of those container sides **11** and **13**, respectively, which bear the dispensing slot **20** in question. The length of the legs **29**, however, is chosen such that the end parts of these legs **29** overlap the edge parts of the dispensing slots **20**. This makes it possible to attach the mutually overlapping sections of the slot **20** in question and of the frame leg **29** in question to the container body **10** with the aid of a screw **19** or rivet.

The web **39** of the frame part **28** located closer to the rear side **14** of the container **10** bears virtually tightly against the inside of this container rear wall **14**. The distance between the webs **39** of the frame halves **27** and **28** is determined especially or essentially by the length of the supply roll **37**, which extends or is intended to extend between these webs **39**. The length of the side walls **11** and **13** of the container **10**, to which the slots **20** are fastened, is considerably larger than the length of the bag rolls **37**, so that a hollow space **45** is present between the web **39** of the frame half **27** located closer to the front wall **12** of the container **10** and said front wall **12**.

For the support of a roll **37**, the support device **40** has two support points **41** and **42**. One of these support points **41** is fixed, whereas the other support point **42** is designed so as to be compliant, so that a new supply roll **37** can be inserted into the support device **40**, or the roll core **38** may be removed from this support device **40**.

The fixed support point **41** has a disc **44** against which the supply roll **37** can bear at its end face or at one end, and whose diameter is slightly larger than the outer diameter of a supply roll **37** which has not yet been opened. This end disc **44** is illustrated in FIG. **8** in top view. The outer edge of the basic body **48** of this disc **44** has a circular contour. In the centre of the disc basic body **48**, an aperture **46** with a contour which is also circular is formed.

The centre aperture **46** in the disc basic body **48** is surrounded by an annular bead **43** which projects from the basic body **48** and which may be integrally moulded on this basic body **48**. The outer circumferential surface of this circular bead **43** has a diameter which is slightly smaller than the inner diameter of the aperture in the roll core **38**. This is so that one of the end parts of the roll core **38** can be plugged onto this bead **43**. In the wall of the disc aperture **46**, a

groove **47** is formed, whose longitudinal axis extends parallel to the axis of the centre aperture **46** in the disc **44**.

In the plate-shaped basic body **48** of the disc **44**, pairs of continuous bores **71** and **72** and **73** and **74** are formed, whose axes also extend parallel to the axis of the centre aperture **46** in the disc basic body **48**. These bores **71** to **74** are located at equal distances from the centre of the disc body **48**. The bores of the pair in question lie diametrically opposite one another. Lines L1 and L2, which connect the bores **71** and **72** and **73** and **74** of the pair in question, are perpendicular to one another. The starting part of the bore in question is provided with a countersink hole **75**, in which the head of a fastening screw can be located. In the case of one pair of the bores **71** and **72**, the countersink holes **75** are located on one side of the disc body **48**, whereas in the case of the other pair of the bores **73** and **74**, the countersink holes **75** are located on the opposite side of the disc body **48**. This design of the disc makes it possible to use the same design of disk **44** for the two support points **41** and **42**.

The end disc **44** of the fixed support point **41** is fastened on the inside of first wall **391** of the rear frame half **28** with the aid of a pair of screws (not illustrated), in such a manner that the bead **43** on this disc **44** faces away from the afore-mentioned frame half **28**. In this case, the screws pass through one of the pairs of the diametrically opposite bores **71** and **72** or **73** and **74** in the disc basic body **48**, the heads of these screws being countersunk in the countersink holes **75** of the outside of this disc **44**. As a consequence, that edge of the supply roll **37** bearing against this outside of the disc **44** can slide unhindered on this disc side if a further bag is pulled off from the supply roll **37**. In the process, the bead **43** on the disc basic body **48** centres this end of the supply roll **37** with respect to the end disc **44**.

The compliant support point **42** of the support device **40** has two discs (**441**, **442**) identical to disk of the above-described design and an essentially cylindrical bolt **50** (FIG. **3**). This bolt **50** is shown in a side view in FIG. **9** and in a front view in FIG. **10**. It has a cylindrical basic body or centre part **53**. This bolt basic body **53** is hollow and the outer diameter of this basic body **53** is slightly smaller than the diameter of the centre aperture **46** in the disks **441**, **442**, so that the bolt body **53** can be pushed through the centre aperture **46** in the disks **441**, **442** in question with a small amount of play. On the outside of the bolt basic body **53**, a ridge **58** is formed which projects from the outside of the bolt body **53** or is elevated above this and extends in the axial direction of the bolt body **53**. This ridge **58** comes to lie in the groove **47** in the centre aperture **46** when the bolt body **53** passes through the disks **441**, **441**. The disks **441**, **442** are thus prevented from rotating on the bolt **50**.

At one end of the cylindrical bolt body **53**, a collar **51** is located. This collar **51** may be integrally moulded on this bolt end and by this means be integral with the rest of the bolt **50**.

Disk **441** of this compliant support point **42** is attached to second wall **392** (opposing first wall **391**) located in the frame half **27** disposed closer to the front side **12** of the container **10**. This attachment, in the same way as in the case of the disc **44** of the fixed support point **41**, is carried out with the aid of two screws (not illustrated), which pass through two of the bores **71** and **72** or **73** and **74** disposed diametrically opposite one another, the heads of these screws being countersunk in the relevant countersink holes **75**. This disc **441** is mounted on the inside of the frame half **27**. In this frame half **27**, an aperture is formed whose diameter is slightly larger than the outer diameter of the bead **43** on disk **441**. The disc **441** mounted on this frame half **27** is oriented such that its bead **43** is located in the aperture of this frame half **27**. The bolt **50** is inserted into this disc **441** such that its collar **51** bears against the outside of the frame half **27**, that is to say in the hollow space **45** of the container **10**, and that it can also move in this space **45**. Since the ridge **58** is located in the recess or in the groove **47** of the disc **441** in question, although the bolt **50** can move in its longitudinal direction in the aperture **46** of the disc **441**, it cannot rotate in this aperture **46**.

At the opposite end of the bolt **50**, which is located in the roll space **56**, the second of the aforementioned discs **442** of this compliant support point **42** is arranged. This disc **442** is oriented such that the bead **43** on this end disc **442** faces the interior of the roll space **56** or of the frame. The end face of the bead **43** expediently lies in the same plane as the end face of this end part of the bolt basic body **53**. In this end part of the bolt **50**, specifically at the point at which the bead **43** of the disc **442** is located, there is formed a bore **57** (FIG. **9**). A corresponding transverse bore is formed in the bead **43**. The transverse bores in the bead **43** and in the bolt body **53** are brought into alignment and a heavy-type dowel pin is pushed through these apertures. By this means, this inner disc **442** is attached to the bolt body **53** and secured against displacement along the bolt body **53**. The disc **441** is secured against rotation with respect to the bolt body **53** with the aid of the ridge **58** on the bolt body **53**, whose corresponding section is located in the groove **47** of the bead aperture **46**.

That section of the bolt body **53** which extends between the two discs **441**, **442** of this compliant support point **42** is surrounded by a helical spring **54**. This helical spring **54** is supported at one end on the inside of the end disc **441** attached to the front frame half **27**. The other end of the compression spring **54** is supported on the inside of the other end disc **442**, which is located on the inner end of the bolt **50**. The diameter of the helical spring **54** may in some circumstances be noticeably larger than the outer diameter of the bolt body **53**. For centring the position of such a spring **54** with respect to the bolt body **53**, the disc **441** and/or **442** may be provided with a second bead (not illustrated). This bead is designed so as to be virtually identical to the first bead **43** described above. However, this second bead is arranged on that side of the disc basic body **48** opposite the first bead **43**. In FIG. **8**, the second bead is located behind the first bead **43** which is visible in FIG. **8**. The outer diameter of the second bead corresponds to the inner diameter of the helical spring **54**, so that this bead may be located in one of the end parts of the helical spring **54** and by this means may hold this spring **54** at a predetermined distance from the bolt body **53**.

If a bag roll **37** is to be inserted into the container, first of all one end of this roll **37** is placed onto the bead **43** on the inner roll disc **442**. Then the supply roll **37** is pressed onto this roll disc **442**, approximately in the axial direction of the bolt **50**, so that the bolt **50** which is connected to this disc **442** via the heavy-type dowel pin is displaced outwards, that is to say into the interspace **45**. Then the other end of the roll **37** may be lowered to such an extent that this roll end can be pushed onto the bead **43** of the end disc **44** of the fixed support point **41**. After this, the first bag **30** may be introduced from this supply roll **37** into the slit in the slot **20**, and by this means this roll **37** is ready for use.

The present device is equipped with support devices **40** for two supply rolls **37** and with two dispensing slots **20**. In the case illustrated, the supply rolls **37** are arranged parallel to one another and the slots **20** are assigned to the mutually opposite side walls **11** and **13** of the container.

The rear wall **12** of the container **10** is provided with a lock **60**. This lock **60** comprises a cylinder **61** of a known

design which passes through the rear wall **12**. At that end of this cylinder **61** which is located in the interspace **45**, there is attached a hook **62** which can engage behind a pin **63** which is attached to the base plate **2** of the housing **1**. The edge **64** (FIG. **1**) of the base plate **1** [sic] is bent upwards and the pin **63** is attached to the inside of this edge part of the base plate **2**. With the aid of a special key, for example a key with an aperture of triangular cross-section, the hook **62** of the lock **60** may be pivoted and by this means may be brought into or out of engagement with the pin **63**.

FIGS. **11** and **12** show a further possible embodiment of the present device, FIG. **11** showing a perspective view of this device. FIG. **12** shows a side view of the present device after the upper part of this device has been folded away laterally.

This embodiment of the present device also comprises two parts and has an upper part **103** and a lower part **110**. The upper part **103** of this device is extremely similar to the upper part **3** of the device according to FIG. **1**. One difference with respect to the upper part **3** according to FIG. **1** is an aperture **121** which is formed in one of the side walls and advantageously in the front wall **14** of the upper part **103**. This aperture **121** is located approximately in the centre of the width of the container wall **14** and thus is disposed between the supply rolls **37** described above. This aperture **121** thus opens into the roll space **56** in the upper part **103**.

The lower part **110** of this device is designed as a hollow body which is open at one side. In the case illustrated, the lower part **110** is virtually cuboidal, although it may also be cubic or the like. The most important condition for the shape of the lower part is that it has an aperture or opening **116** which can be covered by the upper part **103** and by means of which the hollow space **56** in the upper part **103** and the hollow space in the lower part **110** are connected to one another.

The lower part **110** (FIG. **11**) has side walls **111**, **112**, **113** and **114** and a bottom **115**. To the outside of the bottom **115**, the plinth **5** described above is connected and projects virtually at right angles from this bottom **115**. Instead of the plinth designed as a supporting leg or as a column, a bracket (not illustrated) may be connected to the bottom **115**, so that such a device may also be attached or fastened to a wall. In its upper region, the lower part **110** has an opening **116** which lies virtually in a horizontal plane and can be covered by the upper part **103**. The edge part of the upper part **103** is assigned to the edge part of the lower part **110** such that the opening in the container **10** of the housing upper part **103** is seated on the opening **116** of the housing lower part **110**. For this purpose, the horizontal sections taken through the upper part **103** and the lower part **110** have virtually the same shape and virtually the same dimensions. The edge of a sack, for example a refuse sack (not illustrated), the remainder of which is located in the interior of the lower part **110**, may be clamped between the edges of the upper part **103** and of the lower part **110**. Articles which are to be deposited in such a device are dropped into the interior **56** of the housing upper part **103** through the aperture **121** in the housing upper part **103**. Such articles then pass in free fall through the opening **116** of the lower part **110** into said lower part, and thus also into the sack. When the lid **103** is opened, the lower part aperture **116** is exposed, so that the lower part **110** can be emptied.

The upper part **103** is connected to the lower part **110** so as to be pivotable, with the aid of the above-described hinge **4**, so that the upper part can be folded away laterally from the lower part, as is illustrated in a side view in FIG. **12**. In this position of the upper part **103**, the support points for the bag rolls are located on the upper side of the housing upper part **3** or **103**, respectively. In the upper part **103**, there is no cover for the supply rolls **37** with respect to the remainder of the interior **56** of the upper part **103**. As a consequence, the interior space of this upper part **103** is readily accessible for exchanging the bag rolls **37**, cleaning the interior of the upper part or the like. The fact that the bag rolls **37** and the support points thereof are exposed in the interior space of the device makes possible problem-free access to said bag rolls **37** and the support points, if this is necessary. In the present device, both hands are free for exchanging the rolls **37**.

The presence of the aforementioned loops **32** and **33** on the bags also provides the significant advantage that the loops **32** and **33** can be knotted, so that the opening in the bag basic body can be closed by this means.

I claim:

**1**. A bag dispenser comprising:

a) a housing including a first wall, a second wall opposing the first wall, and a third wall including at least one slot;

b) enclosed within said housing at least one bag supply comprising connected bags rolled on a tubular core having opposing ends, one of said ends facing the first wall, the other of said ends facing the second wall; and

c) a device mounted inside the housing comprising a pair of holders (**41**,**42**) for the at least one bag supply (**40**), each of said holders supporting an opposing end of said tubular core, one of said holders (**41**) being rigidly attached to the first wall (**391**), and the other of said holders (**42**) being resiliently attached to the second wall (**392**);

wherein said holders (**41**,**42**) are non-rotatable;

wherein the rigid holder (**41**) comprises a disc (**44**) including a disc body (**48**) having an aperture (**46**) in the centre region thereof and having a first annular bead (**43**) surrounding said aperture (**46**) on one side of the disc body (**48**) whereby said disc (**44**) is attached to the first wall (**391**) of the housing;

wherein the resiliently attached holder (**42**) comprise; a first disc (**441**) and a second disc (**442**), each of said discs including a disc body (**48**) having an aperture (**46**) in the centre region thereof, one side of the disc body (**48**) being provided with a first annular bead (**43**) surrounding the aperture (**46**) in the disc body (**48**), whereby the first disc (**441**) of resiliently attached holder (**42**) is attached to the second wall (**392**) of the housing;

wherein a bolt (**50**), which includes a cylindrical body (**51**) is disposed in non-rotatable manner in the apertures (**46**) in the first and second discs (**441**,**442**) whereby one end of said cylindrical body (**51**) is secured to the second disc (**442**) of the resiliently attached holder (**42**); and

wherein a helical compression spring (**54**), surrounding the cylindrical body (**51**) of the bolt (**50**), is placed between the first and second discs (**441**,**442**) of the resiliently attached holder (**42**).

**2**. The dispenser of claim **1**, wherein the disc body includes bores having axes parallel to the aperture axis.

**3**. The dispenser of claim **2**, wherein the bores are equidistant from the aperture, the bores are arranged in pairs with the bores of each pair being diametrically opposite one another about the aperture, and each bore has a countersink hole, the countersink holes of one pair of bores located on one side of the disk body, and the countersink holes of another pair of bores located on the opposite side of the disk body.

4. The dispenser of claim 1, wherein the rigid holder comprises one disk oriented with the side carrying the first annular bead facing the resiliently maintained holder.

5. The dispenser of claim 1, wherein the means for retaining the second disc on the bolt comprises: a transverse bore in the cylindrical body; a corresponding transverse bore in the bead on the second disc; and a pin held in place through the transverse bores in the body and the bead.

6. The dispenser of claim 1, wherein each of the first and second discs, on sides facing each other, carries a second annular bead, about which second annular beads fit inner diameters of opposing ends of the helical compression spring, maintaining the spring in position on the first and second discs.

7. A dispenser of claim 1, wherein the first and second discs (441,442) of the resiliently maintained holder (42) are oriented such that one side of the first disc (441) which bears the annular bead (43) faces away from the other disc (442) and that one side of the second disc (442) which bears the annular bead (43) faces away from the other disc (441).

8. A dispenser of claim 7, wherein the bolt further includes on the cylindrical body, an axially oriented external ridge seated in a groove in the apertures of the first and second discs, preventing rotation of the discs on the cylindrical body; around the cylindrical body, an annular collar retains the first disc of the resiliently maintained holder in the region of the annular bead on this first disc; and means for retaining the second disc on the bolt in the region of the annular bead of the second disc are foreseen.

9. A bag dispenser comprising:

a) a housing including a first wall, a second wall opposing the first wall, and a third wall including at least one slot;

b) enclosed within said housing at least one bag supply comprising connected bags rolled on a tubular core having opposing ends, one of said ends facing the first wall, the other of said ends facing the second wall; and

c) a device mounted inside the housing comprising a pair of holders for the at least one bag supply, each of said holders supporting one of said opposing ends of said tubular core, one of said holders being fixed relative to the housing and the other of said holders being resiliently maintained relative to the housing;

d) a frame attached to the housing on which is mounted the device, the frame comprising two approximately U-shaped sections, each section including a web and two legs, said webs disposed parallel to each other, one of said webs being parallel to the first wall of the housing, and the other of said webs being parallel to the second wall of the housing, the rigid holder being attached to the web parallel to the first wall, and the resiliently maintained holder being attached to the web parallel to the second wall, the legs of said sections being attached to the inside of the housing.

10. The dispenser according to claim 9, wherein the web parallel to the second wall is maintained at a distance from the second wall creating a space between the web and the second wall, permitting the bolt of the resiliently maintained holder to move between the web and the second wall.

11. The dispenser according to claim 10, wherein the third wall is perpendicular to the first and second walls, the lengths of the legs of the U-shaped sections are less than one half the length of the third wall, and corresponding legs of the U-shaped sections are attached to the third wall such that the end part of each leg overlaps one of the edge parts of the slot.

12. The dispenser according to claim 10, wherein the web attached to the rigid holder is closer to the first wall than the web attached to the resiliently maintained holder is attached to the second wall.

13. The dispenser according to claim 10, wherein the web parallel to the second wall includes an aperture having a diameter in which sits the second annular bead on the second disk of the resiliently maintained holder.

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